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STRING OF CURSES FROM DAWES FOR CRITICS OF A. E. F.

Politics Is Charged to Stay-at-Homes—Who Parade Trivial Faults.

DEFENDS ARMY SALES

France Charged Too Much, He Says of \$400,000,000 Deal.

NOT A TIME TO DICKER

Present System of Conducting Federal Government Denounced.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Charles G. Dawes of Chicago, former chief of supply procurement for the American army in France, bitterly attacked today what he charged were political attempts to discredit the achievements of the people who won the war.

In the course of a five-hour examination by a House war investigating committee Mr. Dawes struck at critics who had tried, he said, to detract from the glory of the great achievement by picking flaws and parading trivial faults 3,000 miles away. At times the air was thick with a streak of oaths for which the witness frankly confessed he had neither apology nor excuse.

Mr. Dawes sharply denounced the present system of conducting the Federal Government, an evil of a hundred years' standing, he declared, with which investigators might better afford to deal instead of trying to scoop up water already spilling over the dam.

Mr. Dawes was called by Democratic members of the committee to rebut testimony relating to waste and extravagance, particularly with reference to liquidation of American accounts in France and sale of surplus stocks to the French Government. Answering charges that food and clothing supplies might have brought more than the \$400,000,000 paid by France, Mr. Dawes turned sharply on one of his questioners, Representative Bland, Republican, Indiana, and shouted:

Rape Fool Argument.

"It is just that sort of fool argument that forced Great Britain to hold on to its stocks and attempt to drive a hard bargain. The stuff is there to-day, rotting. You cannot discuss an ex parte question 3,000 miles away. There is no use to try and throw mud when you were not there to know conditions. England lost millions of dollars by listening to that sort of talk—listening to a lot of people who were afraid of muck rakers at home. They are raising the devil in England now because England did not sell its supplies when we sold."

Mr. Dawes said as a matter of fact he thought France was charged too much.

"Here you come now and charge," he said, "that we should not have sold sugar. The War Department ordered the sale. The sugar went in a lump lot with the junk. Everything was second hand. We got four hundred million dollars for it. We liquidated every account, and we did it because a lot of big men quit their own jobs and went over there to help. We cleaned the slate, and Congress to-day still has pending claims that date back to the Revolutionary War. It was a big job, and we are proud of it. To find fault and hunting responsibility you don't

PERSHING WARNS AGAINST A PACIFIST STATE OF MIND

Believes United States Should Continue Army and Navy Programme—Urges Taking Leadership in Disarmament Discussions.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Feb. 2.

The United States should undertake to bring about disarmament in the world, but until that is accomplished definitely it should not lapse into "a pacifist state of mind," Gen. Pershing to-day told the Naval Affairs Committee of the House, which has been conducting a series of hearings on disarmament.

Gen. Pershing expressed the view that because of the unsettled conditions in Europe, Great Britain and France probably would not be willing to agree to a large scrapping of weapons of warfare.

"France could not very well disarm now," he said. "I do not think it would be safe until the very unsettled condition of Russia has passed. France stands guard in Europe."

"Great Britain occupies almost the same position on the sea as France on the land, and I would say that there is a considerable question as to whether at this time she would enter upon a disarmament agreement. But it would be worth while to consider the details of disarmament while the experiences of the war are on everybody's mind."

"I think England has to protect her commerce. Her great navy was called upon to do its duty for civilization. Un-

have far to go, Pershing was the commander in chief, and his shoulders are big enough, thank God, to bear it."

Mr. Bland questioned Mr. Dawes about excessive prices paid for equipment and material.

Paid, Didn't Dick.

"Sure we paid," he said. "We didn't dick. Why man alive, we had to win the war. It was a man's job. We would have paid horse prices for sheep if the sheep could have pulled artillery to the front. The man like Johnson there," he said, turning to the chairman of the committee, "was standing at the front to be shot at. We had to get him food and ammunition. Oh, it's all right now to say we bought too much vinegar and too many cold chisels, but we saved the civilization of the world."

Quite a lot of the questioning related to Great Britain.

"I am no more ashamed to stand up here for England than for the United States," said Mr. Dawes, jumping from his chair and racing around the little committee room. "It seems to be fashionable in American politics to attack England. I am not in politics and I am not going to be. And I thank God that in a crisis like we had there were no bickerings between the English speaking people. England took over 40 per cent. of our troops. Of course Pershing gave them five divisions, but it had to be done to save the allied line."

The line of questioning shifted constantly, but all the time it came back to prices and vast stores on hand when the armistice was signed. Then diplomats were mentioned.

"The diplomatic system of appointing men with pink tea experiences in war time," said Mr. Dawes, "was a rotten failure. Sharp was all right, but the rest of them were utter failures. It was all due to the appointment of society men—pink tea fellows. Why we couldn't get anywhere. We had George McFadden over there, and he did in three days what the diplomats couldn't do in three months."

Mr. Dawes also paid his respects to open diplomacy.

Just Took French Horses.

"Let me illustrate," he said. "We needed 80,000 artillery horses. They were in the fields, and it was harvest time in France, and everybody said there would be a revolution if we attempted to take them. It was my job to get them, and it was my argument that we could not get our men to the front without horses. Unless we got them Germans would break through. We didn't talk prices; we just pulled them out of the field. Of course the sort of stuff couldn't be printed."

AMERICAN IN PARIS ROBS JEWELRY SHOP

Caught on Run, After Badly Injuring Saleswoman.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Feb. 2.

An American who said he was Charles Russell, 24 years old, of New Haven, Conn., was arrested here to-day following a bold daylight robbery of a jewelry shop just off the Rue de la Paix. Russell was charged, entered the shop, and after striking a saleswoman named Suzanne Marzsa over the head with a piece of lead pipe, causing probably fatal injuries, seized a tray of diamonds and ran into the street. A crowd at once took up the pursuit of the man, who ran for several blocks, scattering diamond rings right and left as he fled, hoping his pursuers would stop to pick them up and he might thereby escape. The crowd cornered him near the Church of the Madeleine and turned him over to the police.

Russell says he was formerly an American soldier and admits he has not worked for two months. He asserts he was driven to burglary by hunger. He believed to be a deserter from the American Army of Occupation at Cologne.

ITALIAN 'BLIMP' BOUGHT.

War Department Will Send Crew Abroad to Get Airship.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Purchase of the Italian "blimp" airship Roma, believed to be the largest semi-rigid aircraft in the world, for approximately \$200,000 was announced to-day by the War Department. It probably would cost \$1,250,000 to duplicate the ship the statement said.

The Roma is of 1,200,000 cubic feet capacity, 410 feet long, 82 feet wide and 88½ feet high, and is equipped with six 12 cylinder engines of 400 horse power each. It has an estimated speed of 80 miles an hour and a cruising radius at full speed of 3,300 miles and a cruising speed of 3,000 miles. Major John G. Thornell has been ordered to Italy with an air service detachment to bring the Roma to America.

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SENATE IN TANGLE OVER TARIFF CHECK

Cloture Fails, 36 to 35, and Republicans Refuse to Sidetrack Bill.

ALL AGREEMENTS FAIL

Appropriations and Emergency Measures Likely to Go Over to Next Session.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Feb. 2.

Republicans met with decisive failure in the Senate to-day in their attempt to enforce a cloture rule on the emergency tariff bill. It was beaten by a vote of 36 to 35, a two-thirds vote being required. Seven Republicans voted with twenty-eight Democrats against it. There were nine Democratic Senators who voted with the twenty-seven Republicans for cloture.

The Republicans opposing cloture were Senators Borah (Idaho), Colt (R. I.), Johnson (Cal.), Gurnea (N. D.), Keys (N. H.), La Follette (Wis.) and Townsend (Mich.).

The nine Democrats voting for cloture were Senators Ashurst (Ariz.), Henderson (Nev.), Johnson (S. D.), Jones (N. M.), Kendrick (Wyo.), Myers (Mont.), Sheppard (Tex.) and Smith (Ga.).

The vote on cloture came after another unsuccessful effort had been made by Senator McCumber to obtain unanimous consent agreement for a vote on the tariff bill February 15. Later Senator Simmons (N. C.) of the Finance Committee, offered a unanimous agreement proposal for vote on February 18. Senator Penrose said he would object to this because it would enable the President to defeat the bill by a "pocket veto" without affirmative action. Further attempts to fix a date for a vote were blocked altogether by Senator Williams (Miss.), who said that the tariff bill was "so full of abnormalities and deceptions" that he would object to "any vote at any time."

Efforts of Democrats to get him to withdraw his objection failed utterly. Senator Townsend (Mich.) then moved to set aside the tariff bill and put up the Postoffice Appropriation bill but this was defeated by a vote of 40 to 30.

The net result of these votes is that the tariff bill is now before the Senate for an indefinite period, with the likelihood that it will block the passage of

appropriation bills, emergency bills and other important measures on which Senators had hoped for action at this session. Unless there is some change in the present situation the special session to be called by President Harding will be obliged to occupy the first month of its existence in doing what the President-elect requested should be done in this session.

The Republican steering committee of the two houses are to meet soon to work out a programme whereby both the tariff bill and the appropriation bills will be passed before the end of this session.

To the surprise of the Republican leaders Senator Penrose (Pa.) advocated consideration of the tariff bill to the exclusion of the appropriation bills, taking the same position as Senator Borah.

"I have no doubt that we will have better appropriation bills," said Mr. Penrose, "if we let them go over until after the fourth of March. Certainly we will not be confronted by the spectacle of having the Secretary of War admitting his ignorance that Germany owes us a debt of \$200,000,000 for the support of American soldiers in Germany, or of recruiting the army far beyond the amount of pay appropriated by Congress."

"I consider the emergency tariff bill far more important than the appropriation bills and I see no dire consequences that will follow if the appropriation bills go over to the next session."

Senator Penrose also said that during the last eight years it had been the practice of the Democrats to let "about half the appropriation bills fail,

whether through excessive zeal to economize or by procrastination," he was unable to say. Senator Underwood denied the charge of procrastination and mistakenly accused Senator Penrose of being obliged to take up the post office appropriation bill. Reminded by Senator Penrose of his mistake, he withdrew

the charge and said he wanted to have a vote on the tariff bill "after due consideration," at the same time reiterating his opposition.

Senators Penrose and McCumber both announced their determination to keep the tariff bill before the Senate until a vote can be had.

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